

VOL. XLIII. NO. 13,211.

THE FLOODS UNPARALLELED.

THE DISTRESS AND DAMAGE BEYOND ESTIMATE.

THE OHIO AGAIN RISING—GREAT EXCITEMENT AND SUFFERING IN CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE AND IN VARIOUS OHIO, KENTUCKY AND INDIANA TOWNS—ALARM AT PITTSBURG—REPORTS FROM VARIOUS PLACES.

The feeling of relief felt in Cincinnati on Tuesday night, when the Ohio River began to fall, was changed into one of renewed alarm yesterday morning when it became evident that the river was rising again. The waters rose steadily all day and reached an unparalleled height. The city is in a deplorable condition; the great extent of the calamity can only be felt and not estimated; the distress and damage are widespread and the vigorous measures to secure relief for the suffering have been taken. Thousands of people are homeless. Railroad communication with the outside world is almost cut off. It is now asserted that from four to a score of lives were lost in the McLean-ave. accident to-day. At Louisville the situation is scarcely less distressing, and from towns in Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana come stories of alarm and misery caused by this, the greatest flood known in the Ohio Valley. Apprehensions of a flood are felt at Pittsburg, and there is alarm at Cleveland. A disastrous overflow of the bottom lands in Arkansas is expected.

RENEWED ALARM IN CINCINNATI.

THE RIVER RISES NEARLY ONE FOOT MORE—WIDESPREAD SUFFERING—ENERGETIC MEASURES FOR RELIEF.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.—The feeling of relief this morning when it was known that the river began slowly falling last night was changed almost to alarm at 9 o'clock, when the water again began to rise. It continued to rise all day, reaching 66 feet at 8 o'clock—eleven inches higher than it was last night. Mill Creek was from two to three feet higher than it was last night, and even the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad was compelled to suspend trains. The rise in the Ohio probably came largely from the Little Miami, which empties into the Ohio just above the city, and also from the Licking just opposite the city.

At what hour the new rise will stop, and what figure will be touched, no one can do more than guess. Of course the rise of a foot in height increased the surface to a considerable extent; but the increased damage cannot be stated, and in fact details are amazingly meagre, and must be largely so till the waters subside. In many instances a second removal of goods stored at a supposed safe height was made; but the worst effect was on the railroads.

RAILROAD COMMUNICATION BROKEN.

To-night the city of Cincinnati has no connection with the outside world save by country roads over the hills and by telegraph wires. The Cincinnati Northern, a narrow-gauge road that went over the hills, was the only one left, and a serious accident on that road closed it for the present. The express companies have ceased to receive goods, and will have to haul what they must send miles over the hills to points not reached by the water and ship in all sorts of roundabout ways. The newspapers will have to go to press an hour or two earlier to get any papers to country subscribers.

The streets have been crowded with excited thousands—tired of employment and anxious spectators—all discussing feverishly the news of the day here and from Louisville and points below, where great damage is reported. People who live out of town found themselves unable to leave the city. The hotels are crowded. Houses in the flooded districts are getting to be very scarce and must be constantly watched. Sewers are bursting and it becomes hourly more apparent that the damage will increase.

GREAT DISTRESS—MEASURES FOR RELIEF.

Coal oil has gone up from 50 to 100 per cent to-day, and produce has advanced in a like way. Even staple groceries are put up by some dealers, and poor people, even when safely housed, in many cases must suffer from the high prices of their daily food. But the work of relief is going on with energy. Every society in the city, from massive lodges to church sewing circles, seems to have joined in, and every effort is being done which is possible. Bishop Elder has sent to all his clergy enjoining them to aid in every possible way. The Coliseum Theatre has been placed at the disposal of the Relief Committee for the reception of the destitute. About \$10,000 was raised by private subscription to-day, besides the \$100,000 at Council's disposal and outside gifts. The latter are coming in rapidly from all quarters. Every one of the many thousands in need of help gets it promptly. But their number is so great that it is impossible to give statistics.

The decreasing water supply is causing great necessities. Wasteful consumers are at once cut off. Liquor shops were allowed a barrel to-day and then their hydrants were mostly cut off. Several small fires under suspicious circumstances have led to the belief that incendiarism has been tried to furnish opportunity for plunderers. The large consumers of coal, as a rule, had been obliged to stop their works, because of inability to get fuel. In short, the city of Cincinnati, with her quarter of a million of citizens, is helpless and awaits the presence of a calamity whose proportions have outgrown the wildest necessities of life, while surrounded at so short, yet at present inaccessible distances by plenty.

CINCINNATI'S GLOOMIEST DAY.

THE FUTURE UNCERTAIN—GENERAL GOOD ORDER MAINTAINED—RELIEF WORK PRESSED WITH VIGOR.

(GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.)

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.—The river at 9 o'clock to-night marked sixty-six feet and three-quarters of an inch, and was rising slowly. The day has been the gloomiest in the history of the city. Business was wholly neglected on "Change," all attention being given to saving property and affording relief. While the unexpected rise of nearly a foot to-day has not made a very great change apparently in the situation, there is such uncertainty about the future that all plans are unsettled. It is not only impossible to estimate the extent of the coming rise, but no one can tell when the rain will cease along the river here. The clouds broke away late in the afternoon, but gathered back before 10 o'clock. Rain is falling above and below here. The weather is warm and almost sultry.

The uncertainty is the cause of another lifting to higher levels of vast quantities of goods hitherto supposed to be above the reach of the water. This is done with immense labor and under the most trying circumstances, the men standing in the water.

DIFFICULTIES OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

The Little Miami depot is flooded. Wagons are no longer able to cross the Newport bridge. The Louisville and Nashville trains receive passengers on the trestle at the Cincinnati end of the bridge, reaching it by boats. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road, which has been the only outlet for trains north and east, to-night went under the flood to such an extent that no trains could pass. This leaves the city practically cut off from the rest of the world to the North, East and West by rail communication, except that the Belt Line Road still runs trains, leaving from the stockyards station. This outlet is also accessible to the Cincinnati, Washington and

Baltimore trains and they may enter and depart in that way. The difficulty on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road is not fully understood, although the water on the track in the city limits is sufficient to account for the stoppage. Three hundred passengers are waiting at Winton Place for transportation by omnibus into the city. The Cincinnati Southern Railroad sent out a train to-night and received one, but the water has so permeated McLean-ave. that wagons sank to their hubs while removing express and baggage, and the most lively fears are entertained that the whole street will sink under the strain. As efforts will be made to-morrow to run trains on this road into the city, there is no doubt this side of the bridge where the passengers can be taken on the cars. It cannot yet be told what arrangements will be made for forwarding the mails or even what will be done about the running of trains. The main fact is that whatever is done a long haul must be made to reach the trains. Only one road is now able to reach its depot, namely, the Cincinnati Northern, which comes into the city over the hill-top, and has a depot ten squares from the river.

A FEARFUL EXPERIENCE.

Not a steamer is running, there being no place to land. The little steamer used by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to convey passengers from Storr's Station to Aurora, Ind., on its return last night had a fearful experience. The fog overtook it, and it was unable to proceed with safety. It was found to be almost equally difficult to find a place to tie up, but this was finally done, and the boat reached Storr's Station this morning. Coal barges have to-day been towed up Central-ave. to Pearl-st., where carts ran along side and received their loads. Stories have been current of mobs of lawless men standing at the water's edge and demanding money for reason for such stories. The fact is creditable even to criminals that they either have heart enough to behave properly in the face of this great calamity or that they are restrained by wholesome fear from acts of pillage and lawlessness. No doubt swift punishment would follow the discovery of crime. In addition to the precaution of an increased police force, the city is partly lighted to-night by coal-oil lamps set inside of the gas lamps.

RELIEF WORK VIGOROUSLY PROSECUTED.

The work of relief has gone on vigorously to-day and many touching scenes were witnessed. The citizens have not waited for the cry of distress before extending help, but have taken steps to prevent suffering. The gratitude of the recipients cannot be told. A relief committee composed of leading citizens will attend personally to the work, remaining all day at the office, or going out with relief boats. The work is done most thoroughly and promptly. Though no appeal has been made for help from abroad, a number of subscriptions have been received. Among these are \$2,500 reported by Messrs. Mosler to have been sent to him by H. H. Warner & Co., of Rochester, N. Y.; \$1,000 from the Adams Express Company of New-York, through A. L. Flog, its local agent, and \$250 from the proprietor of the Gilsey House, New-York. The Masonic fraternity has organized a special relief force, and has telegraphed to Cleveland, Sandusky and Toledo for boats. Among the incidents of the flood was the finding of a baby asleep in a crib in a house floating at Fern Bank below the city. The life was rescued and taken care of by the Catholic Orphan Society. A barn, with a fine barouche in it, floated by the city to-day.

DISPATCH FROM MURAT HALSTEAD.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.—The following telegraphic correspondence explains itself: DAYTON, Ohio, Feb. 14. To Mr. Halstead, Editor of The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette: Does Cincinnati want help from Dayton for the suffering? Answer: W. D. BICKHAM.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14. To Mr. W. D. Bickham, Editor of The Journal, Dayton: You ask me if help is needed here. Certainly it is. It is difficult to realize the state of affairs and puzzles one to believe what he sees. The frightful river is above sixty-six feet, and a further rise is expected. You would not go to Columbus and ask your friends? You remember the old "32" and "47" marks at No. 65 Main-st., on the stairway leading to the basement below the level of the street? You would like to take that boat now to get there? If you raise any money, send a telegraph order I'll put it on the way to the sufferers. Clothing, bed-clothing, food are wanted. M. HALSTEAD.

THE CATASTROPHE OF TUESDAY.

FOUR LIVES KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN LOST AND FEARS THAT MANY MORE PERISHED.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.—It is now definitely settled that at least four people went to their death with the break in McLean-ave. and the wreck of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad Depot on Tuesday: a young man, went to the Oliver Street Police Station and stated that his brother had been drowned by the accident and asked what could be done. He said that he and his brother Joseph had gone down to McLean-ave. to see the rising waters. Noticing a crowd around Ryan's liquor shop and eating house they walked over to it in order to see what was going on. They were about fifteen feet away from it when some one suddenly cried that the shop was falling. He looked over his shoulder and saw the frail structure slip down the bank, then the ground shook and quivered, there was a shout of "Look out, it's going to cave," and all at once a yawning chasm opened at his feet. Mechanically he jumped and regained firm ground. As he did so, for one brief second he glanced behind him. His brother Joseph had gone down into the hollow with the slipping street and was caught in the imprisoning mire.

A YOUNG MAN ENGULFED.

Then another great cave of the yellow earth took place, and the young man was buried from sight, raising his hands and crying as the irresistible mass bore down upon him. Meanwhile Herman ran for his life. Four times the earth gave way beneath his feet, and four times he leaped across the cracks, and was saved. When at last he reached a place of safety and stopped, the place where he and his brother had been standing was a miniature Niagara, in which boiling water, crumbling earth, broken beams and packages of freight were all rushing madly down into the hollow.

FIFTEEN PERSONS POSSIBLY EXTORTED.

With his brother and himself were at least fifteen persons, who were gathered in a group on that side of the avenue which first caved in, and these, Herman believed, were entombed under the avalanche of mud. He saw no one escape, and he was the last one on that side of the bank to reach a place of safety. Those with them were strangers, and he is not able to say anything positive about them.

POSITIVE THAT SEVERAL WERE LOST.

George Eger was not far away from the Webers when the accident occurred. He said that there were a great number of people standing around when some one shouted that the bank was caving. He turned and ran with might and main, never looking behind him. He saw no one swallowed up, but was positive that several of those who were

standing behind him on the edge of the bank had been lost, as they did not run away at the time he did.

A MISSING YOUNG MAN.

There is another young fellow, John Harden, who is supposed to have been lost in the disaster. He left home on Tuesday morning to see the flood and he has not returned since. It is known that he was in the neighborhood of the depot when the break took place.

A WOMAN AND CHILD PERISH.

Whatever doubt there was at first in regard to the woman in the waiting-room is now at an end. It is certain that she and her little child perished in the wild rush of angry waters. She was seen in the depot while it was breaking up by several railroad employees. The men about the depot are positive that she and her child were not rescued. A reporter to a newspaper that he believed many lives were lost. To use his own words: "Nothing could save any one who was on the track where the break took place, and I know there were people there. How many, or who they were, I don't know, but people were lost." It is highly probable that to-morrow a number of missing people will be reported, who were doubtless swallowed up in this memorable catastrophe.

ALONG THE OHIO RIVER.

HEAVY LOSSES AND GREAT SUFFERING ON THE KENTUCKY AND OHIO RIVERS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.—At Covington the water has covered Third-st., between Madison and Russell, and filled the cellars on the upper side of Third-st. Further west the office of A. Montgomery & Co. has its floor completely submerged, and the water extends from that point west over the surface until it reaches the saloon of Martin Bony; and here the huge hollow of Willow Run extends one desolate mile of water, reaching in height nearly to the roof of the shop factory, standing on the high bank at Western Row. Going north along Willow Run the damage is terrible. The poplars which are turned upside down; the dwellings nearer the Lexington pike are upset and adrift; the tanyards are nearly under water, and the roof of the Helmsing sheds, on the north of the pike, are only just visible. The pike is still high and dry, but on the south side the back water flows the hollows to the hills beyond Linden Grove Cemetery.

The corn in itself is above the floods, but all the intervening hollows in that part of town are filled. Twelve feet, in Lexington, was left nearly eleven inches, and a number of houses are submerged. Here exists the danger of considerable suffering, the poor having sought cheap dwellings in the by-alleys and alleys in temporary houses, and a thorough search in out-of-the-way places will no doubt reveal a surprising amount of destitution and misery, if not death.

The Independence pike is inundated. At Sanford many many houses are under water, and the pike is almost impassable. The dockyards and office of S. W. Coffin are 500 yards out into the river, and the tobacco dry-house of W. C. Hill, on Third-st., is inundated. The water was turned off at the waterworks at 6 o'clock last night. There was no gas in the city last night, and coal oil jumped from 18 to 30 cents per gallon.

At Newport, Ky., the flood reached its highest point at 2 p.m. this morning, when the mark of 1832 at Marks, York and Front was left nearly eleven inches. "Yer yer yer" was the cry of the night at the various landing places. The Mayor's proclamation in reference to the outrageous charges demanded by each and every owner is a telling effort; ten cents for each passenger or fifty cents an hour is all that is now charged. The Chief, when he hears of a family in distress at any hour of night, proceeds to the scene, and, if necessary, he blows his whistle for the relief boat. He has sent out on every square at all hours. The water is three feet deep on the floor of Corpus Christi Church. The floor was built above the high-water mark of 1847. The Right Rev. Bishop Boehle, of Covington, sent a check for \$300 to W. H. Lape, treasurer of the Citizens' Relief Committee. Twenty-three crooks in the flooded district lost all their stock. The Louisville Short Line trains receive freight and passengers on the bridge. Passengers are still reaching the bridge by flat-boats and skiffs.

At Dayton, Ky., the excitement was at fever heat, and though the citizens were doing all in their power to save furniture, there were at least fifty places that were ruined by water. Yesterday evening one lady asked for the use of a skirt, to recover her money and jewelry, which were in a room almost full of water. It was reported that a number of Cincinnati thieves had visited Dayton Monday night and robbed the submerged district very extensively. A vigilance committee patrolled the submerged districts in shifts, armed with muskets, old pistols and cheese knives. It was reported that one of the Sisters of Charity had been drowned, but the report proved erroneous. Most of the groceries in Dayton have sold completely out, and the only provisions that are received are brought over in skiffs. The Relief Committee was kept busy all day in attending to the numerous wants of the destitute. A reporter was informed by one of the committee that over 140 families had been provided with provisions and temporary homes.

At Bellevue, Ky., things are even worse, if anything, than yesterday. People are afraid that the rain of last night and this morning was general, in which case the damage will be still greater than now. At the Creek, desolation is complete. Out of about a dozen houses which were there on Monday, only two are left. Four of them have floated away entirely; the others were caught and tied up in different places. The captain of the tugboat, Robert Peebles has offered coal to any in need of fuel.

At Sedamsville, Ohio, below Cincinnati and a suburb, the river has backed up into Bold Face Creek and spread out into a lake extending from the distillery to the foot of the long hill. At this point the tops of the lamp-posts in the road are barely out of the water. This lake has closed in around of Yeatman's bend and met the water coming up from Riverside, thus making a continuous sheet of water from the Sedamsville mill, a distance of a mile along the river road. At St. Peter's Church the flood has reached the tops of the second-story windows. The school-house is being filled with boats and beds for the sufferers by the flood. The Sedamsville cars have stopped running, thus cutting off all communication except by water with Riverside.

At Riverside below Sedamsville the situation is becoming desperate and beggars description. From the bluffs on the lower river road to the Kentucky shore there is one continuous sheet of water. Every house standing on the lower side of the road is in the water, and on the river road at this point the average depth is four feet. The water is up to the middle of the lower windows of the school-house. The Church of the Atonement is flooded and the new organ is ruined.

THE DANGER AT LOUISVILLE NOT OVER.

A POSSIBILITY THAT THE CITY WILL BE SURROUNDED BY WATER—THE LOSS OF LIFE NOT EXTRAORDINARILY LARGE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 14.—The Ohio River has reached the height of 42 feet, and is still rising one inch an hour. There are sixty-eight feet of water on the falls. There are reports from points of water on the river, and the continued rise of the Ohio and its tributaries creates intense excitement. Business is practically at a standstill, and no boats arrive or depart. Trains on the railroads are irregular and many have stopped entirely. Men who have followed the river for years predict that if the water does not soon recede the river will cut across the east end and surround the entire city. The wildest estimates of the damage to property continue to be made, but nobody knows what estimate should be made. Nothing further is known re-

Continued on Fifth Page.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A DE FREYCINET MISTRY PROPOSED.

REMOVAL ABOUT THE NEW CABINET—THE HOUSE COMMITTEE REJECTS M. WADDINGTON'S BILL.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—It is now expected that M. de Freycinet will form a consultation Cabinet, with M. Léon Say as Minister of Finance, M. Coustant as Minister of the Interior, General Campenon as Minister of War, Admiral Cloué as Minister of Marine, and M. Waldeck-Rousseau as Minister of Justice.

M. de Freycinet had an interview to-day with President Grévy, who will probably consult with the President of the Senate and President of the Chamber of Deputies. M. Fallières will remain for some days at his post as President of the Council.

Referring to a deputation of merchants representing 200,000,000 francs capital, President Grévy promised to endeavor to relieve commerce from the results of frequent crises.

The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies met to-day and considered the different bills relating to pretensions. M. Waddington's proposal to banish any price found guilty of furthering pretensions endangering the State was unanimously rejected without debate. Senator Barbey's measure, requiring the Senate to give its opinion by the vote of 6 to 5, and M. Floquet's motion prohibiting the presence in France of Algeria or any members of the French dynasty was adopted by a vote of 5 to 3. One of the members of the committee withdrew before M. Floquet's proposal was voted upon. M. Maron, Republican, was chosen as Reporter of the Chamber.

The majority of the members of the Chamber of Deputies are opposed to the action of the committee in adopting M. Floquet's motion. The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, the Democratic Union and the Republican Union have since held meetings and have decided to favor the passage of M. Barbey's proposal.

THE DEATH OF RICHARD WAGNER.

THE RESULT OF HEART DISEASE—ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

VENICE, Feb. 14.—Wagner, the composer, died of an apoplexy—a sudden suspension of the pulsations of the heart and of respiration. He had been suffering from disease of the heart and was staying in an apartment of the Vendramini Palace. He had yesterday a severe attack, but he had resolved on making an excursion in a gondola. He had another violent seizure in the afternoon. His doctors were summoned and found that his case was hopeless. He died in the arms of his wife and surrounded by his children. He was seated in an armchair.

Wagner lately expressed the belief that "Parsifal" would be his last work, as he felt that he was soon going to die. The Lucca Marcella and the city authorities are arranging for public funeral services to be given to the remains.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—The *Berlin Courier* reports that the King of Bavaria has telegraphed to Wagner's relatives offering his condolences and begging them to await his wishes in regard to the removal of the remains and the funeral services.

AACHEN, Feb. 14.—The Wagner Theatre here, mindful of the lately expressed wish of the deceased composer to provide for his son Siegfried, will devote the proceeds of to-night's entertainment to the purpose. It asks other theatres in Germany to do the same.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The *Times*, commenting on the death of Wagner, says that the world is poorer by the death of another great man. The *Daily News* says that Wagner was a true artist and poet.

VIENNA, Feb. 14.—Couda Wagner kept beside the dying couch, and will remain Wagner's body. Hans Richter has been sent to Venice by the Intendant of the Imperial Theatre.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The *Revue* has produced a most painful impression in Munich. All the musical centers of that city with deputations to attend the funeral, which will take place at the Vienna Opera House to-morrow. The Court will attend the performance. The Vienna *Tagblatt* says that Wagner was a true artist and poet, of which three copies are in existence.

A FORECAST OF THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The forecast of the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament is published this morning. Her Majesty will refer to questions relating to the Danubian campaign, recent events in Egypt, the restoration of Crete and the diminution of crime in Ireland. Her Majesty will show that the Government is determined not to allow Irish subjects to occupy almost the entire attention of Parliament as heretofore. The remaining portion of the Queen's speech has been subject of discussion for some months past.

THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY PARTY.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—At the preliminary meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party to-day to consider the action of the Irish members of the House of Commons during the session over twenty persons were present. Mr. Parnell was re-elected chairman. It was decided that an amendment should be made to the address in reply to the speech from the throne dealing with the operation of the Crimes Act. A further amendment to the address was resolved upon dealing with the failure of the Government to propose adequate remedial legislation for Ireland. It was decided to hold weekly meetings of the party, and not to re-elect the Parliamentary Committee.

AIR BRISHOP MURKIN NOT DEAD.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The report of the death of Archbishop Murkin, printed in *The Times* this morning, was received from Rome. It was ascertained that the Archbishop is still living, and that the report was a mistake.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S VISIT TO EUGENIE.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The *Morning Post* says: "We understand that the interview between the ex-Emperor Eugenie and Prince Napoleon, during the brief visit of the latter at Fernborough yesterday, was most cordial." The Prince started for Paris at 11 o'clock this morning.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The *Appel au Peuple*, Prince Napoleon's organ, made its first appearance here yesterday. It contains a glowing eulogy of the House of Bourbon, and a promise to the Emperor Napoleon III. to support the Prince Napoleon. The same article advocates a plebiscite.

MISHAPS AT SEA AND LOSS OF LIFE.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Two fishing smacks have been lost of Yarmouth, and their crews, numbering fourteen persons, were drowned.

The British steamer *Scutiger*, on Groenock from Portland, lost life at sea of cattle on the passage. Many of the cattle were lost, and the ship was forced to return to port.

THE PHOENIX PARK TRAGEDY.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Dublin coroner's inquest into the death of the young man who was killed in the Phoenix Park tragedy, was held to-day. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against the man who was charged with the killing.

PROTECTION IN CANADA.

TORONTO, Feb. 14.—A cable dispatch from London to the *Times* says: "The financial article to-day contains unfavorable notice of the report of the present prosperity of Canada to the effects of a protective tariff. The *Times* considers the prosperity of the Dominion to be largely due to the general revival of trade, which began in the autumn of 1879, and which is now reaching its height."

KILLED IN A QUARREL.

ELMHURST, N. Y., Feb. 14.—A quarrel between two men, which resulted in the death of one of them, was held to-day. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against the man who was charged with the killing.

FEARS REGARDING A SCHOONER'S CREW.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb. 14.—Fears are entertained for the safety of the schooner *Joseph*, which was wrecked on the rocks off Cape Cod. The crew is believed to be in danger.

STEALING FROM THEIR EMPLOYERS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 14.—Edward and Richard McCormack were arrested to-day on the charge of stealing from the National Bank. They were found with a large sum of money.

HAMILTON, ONT., FEB. 14.—CHARLES E. FREEMAN, A promising young lawyer of this city, was driving across

TOPICS OF NATIONAL INTEREST.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—CAUCUS OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS—BOOKS TAKEN FROM THE FREE LIST—LUMBER NOT MADE FREE.

It is expected and hoped that the President will send to the Senate to-day the names of the Civil Service Commissioners. A caucus of Republican Senators was held yesterday, to consider the situation so far as the subject of tariff revision is concerned. No line of action was decided upon. The Senate yesterday reconsidered its own action in Committee of the Whole by which books, etc., were placed on the free list. In the House, the free traders were badly defeated in attempts to place lumber on the free list.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

THE NAMES OF THE MEMBERS PROBABLY TO BE SENT IN TO-DAY.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—It is expected and hoped that the President will send to the Senate to-day the names of the Civil Service Commissioners to-morrow, inasmuch as the names have been counted on for this week and the President will leave here on the afternoon train for New-York in order to attend ex-Governor Morcan's funeral. There seems to be a profound ignorance on the part of Congressmen regarding the elections the President will probably make. One as likely to be informed as any said to-day that he did not think Jacob D. Cox would be appointed. Mr. Eaton as one commissioner and Mr. Burt as Chief Examiner are the only appointments definitely expected, and that of the Chief Examiner will probably have to be made by an understanding between the President and the Commission, that portion of the bill giving the Commission the power of appointing him being regarded as unconstitutional.

The grading of Treasury employees provided for by the bill has already been done by the Department, so far as it can be done. There is evidence of a great amount of detail in the adjustment of the system, and speedy action both by the President and Senate seems very desirable.

CAUCUS OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

AN INTERCHANGE OF VIEWS RELATIVE TO TARIFF LEGISLATION—NO DECISION REACHED.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—It now seems probable that the Senate will pass a Tariff bill before it adjourns on Saturday night, and that it will not differ essentially from the bill as it now stands. Then there will be an opportunity for amendment to the text of the bill, and it is to be expected that the struggles over metals, tobacco and salt will be renewed and that a number of amendments not yet heard of will be proposed.

An informal conference of Republican Senators was held this morning for the purpose of discussing the situation, in view of the probable early passage of the Tariff bill. The caucus did not coincide anything, but it is said that something very much like a rebellion of the Senators representing the iron and steel interests against the proposition to pass the bill in its present form was developed. Without so stating in terms Senators Sherman, Sewell and Mitchell gave the impression that they would not vote for the bill unless the metal schedule was materially changed. The pig iron men, notwithstanding the fact that Senator Sherman secured an advance of half a dollar for them over the rate fixed in Committee of the Whole, are quite as much dissatisfied as are the men who are interested in manufactured iron and steel, and the iron men are inconsolable in consequence of the refusal of the Senate to protect them. Just what these interests want was not definitely made known, but it is believed they will be satisfied with nothing below the rates fixed by the Tariff Commission, and that they are struggling for still more.

Some reference was made in the caucus to the disposition of the Republicans of the House to make a constitutional point of order against the Senate bill, and a suggestion for a joint caucus was determined upon as a course of action was briefly discussed. Nothing was decided in regard to it.

The policy of cutting off all the tariff features of the bill, and passing the tariff bill, is the same from the House, a scheme which several leading Senators have been considering for several days as a last resort, was alluded to, but no vote was taken. While no formal action was taken by the caucus, the weight of the opinion expressed was in favor of proceeding with the pending bill and of sending it to the House to be disposed of as that body in its wisdom may see fit.

THE REVENUE TARIFF BILL.

THE SENATE RECONSIDERS THE ACTION BY WHICH BOOKS WERE PLACED ON THE FREE LIST—DUTY ON BITUMINOUS COAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—When the Senate resumed consideration of the Tariff bill this morning, the pending question was on agreeing to the amendment in Committee of the Whole putting books, etc., on the free list. Mr. Morrill said he hoped the amendment would not be agreed to. If it should be, there would be nothing left for our printers to do except newspaper and job work. The business could not be carried on without protection; and this legislation would ruin not only the book publishers, but also the makers of type and paper and numerous and various materials entering into the manufacture of books.

Mr. Bayard said he had voted for the motion to put books upon the free list with an earnest desire that the means for acquiring knowledge should be absolutely free; but reflection had convinced him that the action of the Committee of the Whole ought to be modified. Therefore, if the Senate should decide to restore the paragraph laying a duty upon books, etc., which had been struck out by the Committee of the Whole, he would move to modify it so as to restrict the duty to books in the English language, leaving the rate 15 per cent ad valorem, as agreed to in Committee of the Whole before the paragraph was struck out.

Mr. Morgan spoke against disturbing the action of the Senate in Committee of the Whole. The amendment proposed by Mr. Bayard admitting free books in foreign languages, only for the benefit of scholars, was, he said, class legislation. Mr. Vance argued that American publishers did not need protection, and Mr. Ingalls spoke against any duty on books, but said he would not vote for Mr. Bayard's proposition if he could not get anything better.

Mr. Morrill replied to Mr. Ingalls, and said that the question at issue was really the question whether we should continue to have any American literature in this country. Mr. Bayard having modified his amendment so as to make the words he proposed to insert read "wholly or in part in the English language," Mr. Logan suggested that the amendment in this form would hold out a temptation to fraud.

Mr. Vest concurred in the views expressed by Mr. Ingalls. Mr. Hoar saw great force in the view presented by Mr. Ingalls, but thought it was not directed to the practical question before the Senate. That question was, "Will you pass a law which discriminates against the American author, the American scholar?" A small duty on books, 20 or 25 per cent, was the logical and inevitable sequence of the other provisions of the tariff. The view of the Senator from Kansas would be correct if books were to go back and take off the duty from paper and leather and type, and instead of attempting to keep up the price of American labor, adopt a policy which would bring it down. Mr. Maxey and Mr. Sanbury spoke in support of the amendment made in the Committee of the Whole.

The paragraph was amended as proposed by Mr.